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第二部分 主要結果  
**Part II. Major Findings**

# 第一章 學生服用各類物質的普遍性

本章羅列了曾吸食毒品<sup>3</sup>、一年內曾吸食毒品<sup>4</sup>及 30 天內曾吸食毒品<sup>5</sup>的學生比例。

## 1.1 曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.1)

2020/21 年的調查發現，在所有涵蓋的學生中，曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例分別為 2.5%、7.4% 及 47.5%。於 2017/18 年調查，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例則分別為 2.5%、7.0% 及 56.7%。

估計曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 17 300，與 2017/18 年調查的數字 17 800 比較，減少了 2.7%。

各教育程度組別學生中曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 1.5%、中學學生 2.5% 及專上學生 3.3%。於 2017/18 年調查錄得的相應數字分別為：高小學生 0.9%、中學學生 2.6% 及專上學生 3.9%。

# Chapter 1 Prevalence of substance use among students

The proportions of the prevalence of lifetime<sup>3</sup>, 1-year<sup>4</sup> and 30-day<sup>5</sup> drug-taking students are highlighted in this chapter.

## 1.1 Proportion of lifetime substance users (Chart 1.1)

Among all covered students, the proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students were 2.5%, 7.4% and 47.5% respectively in the 2020/21 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 2.5%, 7.0% and 56.7% in the 2017/18 Survey.

The number of lifetime drug-taking students was estimated to be 17 300, which had decreased by 2.7% from the corresponding figure of 17 800 in the 2017/18 Survey.

The prevalence rate of lifetime drug-taking students in different education levels were 1.5% for upper primary, 2.5% for secondary and 3.3% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2017/18 Survey were 0.9% for upper primary, 2.6% for secondary and 3.9% for post-secondary.

<sup>3</sup> 「曾吸食毒品學生」指學生曾經吸食毒品最少一次。

<sup>4</sup> 「一年內曾吸食毒品學生」指學生在調查前一年內曾經吸食毒品。

<sup>5</sup> 「30 天內曾吸食毒品學生」指學生在調查前 30 天內曾經吸食毒品。

<sup>3</sup> “Lifetime drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drugs at least once in their lifetime.

<sup>4</sup> “1-year drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drugs within one year preceding survey enumeration.

<sup>5</sup> “30-day drug-taking students” refer to students who had ever taken drugs within 30 days preceding survey enumeration.

### 1.1.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.1-1.3)

2020/21 年的調查顯示，曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別同為 21 歲或以上的學生（分別佔 5.1%、19.3%及 80.1%）。2017/18 年調查亦有相似的比例分布。曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別同為 21 歲或以上的學生（分別佔 5.6%、17.7%及 84.1%）。

2020/21 年的調查發現曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 3.0%、8.1%及 45.6%，而女學生的比例則分別為 1.9%、6.7%及 49.2%。2017/18 年調查顯示，曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 3.1%、8.0%及 55.4%，而女學生的比例則分別為 2.0%、6.0%及 57.9%。

### 1.2 一年內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.2)

2020/21 年的調查顯示，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例分別為 1.0%、4.3%及 32.8%。於 2017/18 年調查，曾服用上述三種物質的學生比例分別為 1.1%、4.0%及 42.3%。

估計一年內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 6 800，與 2017/18 年調查的數字 7 600 比較，減少了 11.1%。

### 1.1.1 Age and sex (Tables 1.1-1.3)

In the 2020/21 Survey, the proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (5.1%, 19.3% and 80.1% respectively). Similar patterns were found in the 2017/18 Survey with the proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (5.6%, 17.7% and 84.1% respectively).

The proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 3.0%, 8.1% and 45.6% respectively in the 2020/21 Survey; while the corresponding proportions of female students were 1.9%, 6.7% and 49.2% respectively. The proportions of lifetime drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students in the 2017/18 Survey were 3.1%, 8.0% and 55.4%; for females, the figures were 2.0%, 6.0% and 57.9% respectively.

### 1.2 Proportion of 1-year substance users (Chart 1.2)

The proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students were 1.0%, 4.3% and 32.8% respectively in the 2020/21 Survey, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 1.1%, 4.0% and 42.3% respectively in the 2017/18 Survey.

The number of 1-year drug-taking students was estimated to be 6 800, which had decreased by 11.1% from the corresponding figure of 7 600 in the 2017/18 Survey.

各教育程度組別學生中一年內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 0.4%、中學學生 0.8%及專上學生 1.7%。於 2017/18 年調查錄得的相應數字為：高小學生 0.2%、中學學生 1.0%及專上學生 1.9%。

### 1.2.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.4)

2020/21 年的調查發現，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別為 21 歲或以上的學生，分別佔 2.5%、12.0%及 64.1%。在 2017/18 年調查，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別亦同為 21 歲或以上的學生 (分別佔 2.8%、10.9%及 71.5%)。

2020/21 年的調查發現，一年內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 1.2%、4.6%及 30.8%，而女學生比例則分別為 0.8%、4.0%及 34.7%。在 2017/18 年的調查中，男學生的有關比例分別為 1.3%、4.6%及 40.8%，而女學生的比例分別為 0.9%、3.4%及 43.7%。

### 1.3 30 天內曾服用各種物質者所佔比例 (圖 1.3)

在 2020/21 年的調查中，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生整體比例分別為 0.6%、2.8%及 16.7%。2017/18 年調查顯示，曾服用上述三種物質的學生整體比例分別為 0.6%、2.6%及 21.2%。

The prevalence rate of 1-year drug-taking students in different education levels were: 0.4% for upper primary, 0.8% for secondary and 1.7% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2017/18 Survey: 0.2% for upper primary, 1.0% for secondary and 1.9% for post-secondary.

### 1.2.1 Age and sex (Table 1.4)

In the 2020/21 Survey, 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above, at 2.5%, 12.0% and 64.1% respectively. In the 2017/18 Survey, the proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students also peaked at the age of 21 or above (2.8%, 10.9% and 71.5% respectively).

In the 2020/21 Survey, the proportions of 1-year drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 1.2%, 4.6% and 30.8% respectively; whilst the corresponding proportions for female students were 0.8%, 4.0% and 34.7% respectively. Such figures in the 2017/18 Survey were 1.3%, 4.6% and 40.8% respectively for male students; and 0.9%, 3.4% and 43.7% respectively for female students.

### 1.3 Proportion of 30-day substance users (Chart 1.3)

The overall proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students in the 2020/21 Survey were 0.6%, 2.8% and 16.7% respectively, while the proportions of students taking these three substances were 0.6%, 2.6% and 21.2% respectively in the 2017/18 Survey.

估計 30 天內曾吸食毒品的學生數目為 4 100，與 2017/18 年調查的數字 4 300 比較，減少了 4.6%。

各教育程度組別學生中 30 天內曾吸食毒品的比例分別為：高小學生 0.4%、中學學生 0.5% 及專上學生 0.9%。於 2017/18 年調查錄得的相應數字為：高小學生 0.2%、中學學生 0.5% 及專上學生 1.1%。

### 1.3.1 年齡及性別 (表 1.5)

30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別均為 21 歲或以上的學生 (分別佔 1.2%、8.3% 及 36.9%)。在 2017/18 年的調查中，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的學生比例最高的年齡組別亦同為 21 歲或以上的學生(分別佔 1.6%、7.9% 及 43.0%)。

2020/21 年的調查發現，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 0.7%、3.2% 及 16.2%，而女學生的比例則分別為 0.4%、2.5% 及 17.3%。2017/18 年調查顯示，30 天內曾吸食毒品、曾吸煙及曾飲酒的男學生比例分別為 0.8%、3.2% 及 21.0%，而女學生的比例則分別為 0.4%、2.1% 及 21.3%。

The number of 30-day drug-taking students was estimated to be 4 100, which had decreased by 4.6% from the corresponding figure of 4 300 in the 2017/18 Survey.

The prevalence rate of 30-day drug-taking in different education levels were 0.4% for upper primary, 0.5% for secondary and 0.9% for post-secondary. The corresponding rates recorded in the 2017/18 Survey were 0.2% for upper primary, 0.5% for secondary and 1.1% for post-secondary.

### 1.3.1 Age and sex (Table 1.5)

The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students peaked at the age of 21 or above (1.2%, 8.3% and 36.9% respectively). In the 2017/18 Survey, the proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking students also peaked at the age of 21 or above (1.6%, 7.9% and 43.0% respectively).

The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students were 0.7%, 3.2% and 16.2% respectively in the 2020/21 Survey, whilst the corresponding proportions of female students were 0.4%, 2.5% and 17.3% respectively. The proportions of 30-day drug-taking, tobacco-taking and alcohol-taking male students in the 2017/18 Survey were 0.8%, 3.2% and 21.0% respectively; for females, the figures were 0.4%, 2.1% and 21.3% respectively.

## 1.4 吸食毒品學生在樣本學校／院校的分布

2020/21 年的調查抽選了 92 所小學，其中 83 所（90%）有高小學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 54 所（59%）有高小學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

中學方面，在抽選的 110 所中學當中，98 所（89%）有學生表示曾吸食毒品，而 70 所（64%）有學生表示在調查前 30 天內曾吸食毒品。

訪問的 39 所提供專上課程的院校中，39 所（100%）有學生表示他們曾吸食毒品；30 所（77%）則有學生表示他們曾於調查前 30 天內吸食毒品。

吸食毒品學生的分布只涉及有參與此調查研究的學校，因此需謹慎作出數據詮釋。

## 1.4 Distribution of drug-taking students in sampled schools and institutions

92 primary schools were sampled in the 2020/21 Survey. Lifetime drug abusers and 30-day drug abusers amongst upper primary students were reported in 83 schools (90%) and 54 schools (59%) respectively.

As for secondary schools, 110 schools were sampled. Amongst them, lifetime drug abusers were reported in 98 schools (89%) and 30-day drug abusers in 70 schools (64%).

Of the 39 post-secondary institutions enumerated in the Survey, 39 (100%) had lifetime drug-taking students and 30 (77%) had 30-day drug-taking students reported.

These figures reflected the distribution of drug-taking students in the sampled schools only. Interpretation and generalisation should be done with caution.